

the prongs. The usual series of four tenent hairs arise from the onychium at the sides of the empodial claw base. Collar trachea extending downward first as a rather straight narrow tube, then bending backward at an angle of about 155° , increasing gradually in caliber to form the enlarged distal portion. Egg salmon pink, spherical, without markings.

Male.—General body color salmon pink; irregular dark blotches laterally. Legs same color as body; front legs longer than other three pairs. Body cuneate-oval, widest across hind margin of cephalothorax, in length about 0.26 mm. Eyes dark carmine. Penis with inner lobe rod-like, about twice as long as shaft; basilar lobe absent from its usual position, but with a corresponding lobe situated ventrally at a point opposite the usual position of the basilar lobe; shaft proximally about three times as thick as inner lobe and tapering distally; hook bent upward at nearly right angles to shaft, and in turn deflected distally to form a sharp-pointed barb.

Type slide.—Cat. No. 1004, U. S. N. M.

The type material is from Longwood, Florida, February 8, 1928, from *Asparagus plumosus*, collected by C. B. Keck. The same species has been received from the same host from Orlando, Florida. Mr. W. W. Yothers of Orlando has always maintained that this mite is distinct from other red spiders occurring in Florida. Messrs. Yothers and Keck write that, so far as they know, "this species has not been taken on any plant other than *Asparagus plumosus*, but it probably occurs on many other plants." The injury to the *Asparagus* "fern" occurs chiefly to the more tender growth and young shoots, and where the infestation is heavy the color of the plant is changed from green to whitish.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA (BRACONIDAE) FROM OHIO.

By F. DEGANT.

SUBFAMILY ROGADINAE.

Rogas granulata, new species.

This species can be separated from most of those already described, by its more slender habitus. Its entire body including palpi and legs, except the parts specified below, is granular. The pronotum is also less declivous anteriorly than usual, giving the thorax an appearance quite different from that so characteristic of *R. parasiticus* Norton, *R. terminalis* Cresson, and *R. abdominalis* Cresson. In habitus as well as in having the 4th tergite strongly striated this species resembles *R. aciculatus* Cresson but is at once distinguished by its dark markings.

Female.—Length 4.5 mm.; anterior wing 4 mm. Antennae 47 jointed, the joints all two or more times as long as thick. Head transverse and clothed with scattered hairs; posterior orbits about one-half the transverse diameter of

the eyes; malar space as long as two-thirds the height of the eyes; eyes elliptical and of medium size; clypeus small, separated from the face, convex, the foramina distinct. Ocelli small, the ocell-ocular line about equal in length to the post-ocellar line and about one-half the length of the ocell-occipital line. The hypostomal carinae sharply defined and much higher than the occipital carina. The face below the antennae for one-half the distance to clypeus transversely striated, the continuity of the striae broken by a short median carina. Pronotum not declining sharply anteriorly; propleuron obliquely rugose below; mesonotal lobes not prominent, the notauli weakly defined and ending in a finely longitudinally striated area in front of the scutellum; an area below the anterior wings rugose. Propodeum rather long and nearly flat to its apical third where it becomes sharply declivous; median carina distinct. The first four segments of abdomen striate, the median carina ending at apex of the third tergite, all segments beyond the fourth retracted. The second abscissa of radius twice as long as the first; the width of the second cubital cell equal to two-thirds its length; the second abscissa of cubitus, the first transverse cubitus, and the recurrent vein subequal in length; that portion of the first abscissa of discoidal vein between the basal vein and the nervulus one-half the length of nervulus; sub-mediellan cell half as long as the mediellan. Thorax beyond a line drawn from the apex of postscutellum to the posterior edge of the procoxal fossae, the middle and hind coxae, the propodeum except a basal spot on each side, first and second abdominal tergites entirely, basal three-fourths of third tergite, and a plano-convex area across the base of the fourth tergite, reddish testaceous. All trochanters, femora and tibiae at their bases, and proximal four joints of tarsi, slightly paler testaceous; balance of body and legs deep black; wings hyaline, veins and stigma brownish black, the stigma with a pale spot at base. Antennae fusco-testaceous. Palpi blackish.

Mag.—42 x 102x.

Type-locality.—Cleveland, Ohio.

Type.—Cat. No. 43176, U. S. National Museum.

Described from one female taken on cabbage infested with *Autographa brassicae*, July 14, 1930.

SUBFAMILY MACROCENTRINAE.

Macrocentrus harrisi, new species.

This species in color is somewhat like *M. pyraustae* Viereck and *M. longicornis* Provancher but can be separated from both of them by the long ovipositor, the shape of the eyes and the color of the dorsum of abdomen.

Female.—Length 4.5 mm.; exerted portion of ovipositor 8 mm.; anterior wing 4 mm. Head viewed from above transverse; viewed from in front about as broad as high, narrowed below, the vertex raised above the level of eyes. Whole head smooth and shining, the face below antennae with a few weak setigerous punctures. Clypeus convex and clothed with a few long hairs. Eyes ovate. The malar space nearly one half the length of the eyes.

Antennae with about 45 joints; the first joint of flagellum one and one-half

times as long as the second, about six or seven times as long as thick; apical joints about twice as long as thick. Ocelli small, the distance between the lateral ocelli about equal to the distance from lateral ocellus to median ocellus; ocellular line one and one half times the postocellar line. Scutum and scutellum mostly polished and impunctate; notauli distinct, punctate and ending in a punctate depression at middle of mesoscutum. Scutellar groove shallow, crenulate. Mesopleuron polished, the sternaulus wide and rather weakly punctate. Propodeum rugose, the lateral carinae slightly defined at apex. Metapleuron more coarsely sculptured on posterior half than anteriorly. Hind basitarsus equal to, or greater in length, than the following joints combined. First abdominal tergite with median depression at base, the distance between its spiracles equal to the distance from spiracle to base of tergite. First three tergites aciculate-striate, the following tergites very faintly shagreened. Radial vein arising a little beyond middle of stigma, its first abscissa a little less than half the length of second.

Color black. Scape, pedicel, base of mandibles, palpi, legs including all coxae, and the first three sternites of abdomen stramineous; hind tibiae and all tarsi fuscous. Wings hyaline, the veins brownish black; stigma nearly uniformly black but with a small area at base indistinctly paler.

Mag.—34 x 102x.

Type-locality.—Bedford, Ohio.

Type.—Cat. No. 43170, U. S. National Museum.

Described from two females, type and one paratype, collected by the writer at Bedford, Ohio, June 27, 1930.

The species is named for Mr. Joseph Porter Harris of Cleveland, Ohio, an advocate of this science.

Many thanks are due Mr. A. B. Gahan, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, for his criticism of the manuscript.

CONCERNING SOME TINGITIDAE FROM THE PHILIPPINES (HEMIPTERA), WITH NEW SPECIES.

By CARL J. DRAKE, *Ames, Iowa.*

This paper contains notes on nine species of Tingitidae from the Philippine Islands, three of which are described below as new. I am indebted to the late Dr. C. F. Baker of the Philippine Islands and to the United States National Museum for the privilege of studying the specimens.

Paracopium philippinensis, n. sp.

Dark fuscous-brown, the paranota and costal area of elytra brownish testaceous with transverse nervelets mostly fuscous-brown. Antennae rather long, moderately stout; segment I slightly thicker and a little longer than II; III slightly swollen towards apex, the short golden hairs closely appressed and not very distinct; IV moderately swollen, clothed with much longer, more slender,